

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

The REPUBLICAN has double the circulation of any other daily newspaper in Arizona, and is the only one taking full press dispatches.

All Contracts and bills for advertising payable monthly.
Preferred Locals 20 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

HOW TO TELL A DAIRY COW SURE SHOT AND NO MISTAKE.

You Can Spot Her Every Time, Even in a Crowd, if You Learn Her Points. Select the Cow with Good Pedigree and Large Udder and Milk Veins.

Some of the requisites in a dairy cow are large digestive powers, indicated by a capacious stomach, suggestive of a good appetite and good assimilating ability, broad hips, deep loins and sides, and evidences of a strong, robust constitution, with plenty of room for heart and lung action, says The Indiana Farmer. These are all of importance, and should be found prominently present in the dairy cow selected with a view of making the most profitable returns.

Professor Stewart says, touching the selection of the dairy cow, that having determined her capacity of digesting surplus food for making milk, look carefully to the receptacle holding it—the udder and the veins leading thereto. The cow may assimilate a large amount of food which goes mostly to lay on flesh and fat, but if she has a long, broad and deep udder with large milk veins it is safe to conclude that her capacity for digestion and assimilation is active in filling this receptacle; in fact the udder is the first point to consider in the cursory examination of a cow. If it reaches to the back line of the thighs and beyond, well up behind, well forward, is broad and moderately deep, with teats well apart and of good size, skin soft and elastic, it may be inferred with confidence that nature has provided means for filling it.

If the udder be a small round cylinder hanging down in front of the thighs like a six quart pail the cow cannot be a profitable milker, whatever digestive apparatus she may have.

A yellow skin and the inside of her ears to match is almost universally regarded as present in the cow that gives rich milk yellow in color. But after the indications mentioned are found all other considerations are of minor importance, more to be admitted as a matter of fancy than for any real value they possess in themselves. Among them are an eschewment that is first class, a long slim tail, an attractive dished face, dropping and small wavy horns and a preferred color of hair. Look for these, and get as many of them combined in the animal as possible, but let it be after the essentials are found.

Let good appearances be coupled with performance, and if the cow be 5 years old or younger and will yield 6,000 pounds of good milk or more per annum she may be safely trusted, without regard to fancy points. She must consume and digest the food to make it, and her machinery and the power to work the machinery successfully are the main considerations after all. Still another important matter in selecting a cow, even of common blood, is her pedigree or line of descent. Choose one from a large milking dam, granddam and great-granddam. This will increase the probability of success in her progeny in breeding her to a thoroughbred bull from deep milking ancestors.

A few cows selected with all the business requirements alluded to will lay the foundation for breeding a herd of dairy cows that will prove a source of perpetual delight and profit to the owner; on the other hand, it is a loss of time and money to rear a calf for the dairy from a poor milker. It is bad enough to keep an unprofitable cow for a season, but it is deliberately throwing away good food to breed such a cow with the proof that the heifer will never pay for her keep. Of course no males should be kept of such crosses for breeding purposes.—American Dairyman.

Creamery Tips.

A well known and reliable firm of dealers in dairy products in Boston contribute to The Creamery Journal the following suggestions about packing and shipping:

While we endorse the recommendation to have at least a portion of the cows come in during the fall for winter dairy, at the same time we realize that the important point at present is, how can the farmer make the most money out of his herd as they are at present, and situated as he is.

Of course the more money the creamery gets out of its product the more the farmer gets for his milk or cream, as the case may be; so we venture to make a few suggestions.

In the first place, the butter must be good in order to command the top market price, not forgetting that in very warm weather extra precautions must be taken in the matter of using ice when gathering cream, watching it closely during ripening process, and perhaps churning a little oftener. By doing so we believe there would be much less sour butter made.

In the second place, use packages to suit the market. Butter packed in soft wood tubs, assorted sizes, commands the best price here. Be sure and soak the tubs for twenty-four hours before using, as quite a number of tubs of butter spoil on sides, owing to neglect in preparing packages; of course that means low prices.

When you get ready to ship select your commission merchant. Ship your goods fresh—"they are never better"—and ship every week, thus giving him a chance to get up a line of customers that can depend on getting your butter every week. In that way the trade gets to know your brand, it suits the consumers, and they will pay good prices rather than take the chance of some other creamery's butter.

We offer these few suggestions, hoping they will benefit some shipper, as we realize their interests are identical with those of the commission merchant.

Do you trade at the Mesa Fruit Store? If not you are losing money.

THE CODLING MOTH.

The Great Enemy of the Apple. Fear and Quince—How to Control It.

The most costly enemy with which the apple, pear and quince grower has to contend is the codling moth. It is especially injurious to winter apples and pears. It has caused the abandonment of many fine orchards. It was introduced on this coast from the Eastern states and into them from Europe.

It is the larva or caterpillar of a small pretty little moth, with a spread of wings of about three-fourths of an inch; rests with its wings closed, and flies only at night or at twilight and very cloudy days. The general color of the moth is a gray drab or ash. It may be readily distinguished from all other moths by its bright metallic bronze spots near the apex of its anterior, or forward pair of wings.

Its habits are different in one particular on this coast than in the East. There the moth lays the eggs for the first brood nearly invariably in the eye or calyx of the young fruit. Here she lays later and on any part of the fruit, but as a general rule on the upper side of it. Its characteristics are substantially as follows:

The moths begin to appear about the time the blossoms begin to fall from the trees. They mate and soon the females begin to deposit their eggs. Each female lays about 250 eggs. In eight to ten days the eggs hatch and the tiny worm at once proceeds to eat its way to the core of the apple, where it feeds ravenously on the embryo seeds and surrounding envelopes and pulp. In about twenty days it has matured, and burrows its way out at the side of the fruit, usually at evening or night, and lowers itself to the ground by its web, or crawls down to the trunk of the tree. In either case it generally seeks a shelter in the curling, dead bark of the tree as a safe place in which to spin itself up in its cocoon. Whence in about ten days it emerges as a moth. Some observers maintain that in the warmer districts, three or four generations appear in one season. But my conclusions are that this is not correct.

Nearly all writers on this insect have blundered in saying the worm leaves the apple in daylight, and that the apple often falls to the ground with the worm inside. It is seldom that an apple can be found on the ground with the worm still in it, except in overripe ones in autumn. And as a rule the worm never leaves the apple until well into twilight or night. These habits protect it from death by the fruit being eaten, and from birds and predaceous insects that would create sad havoc with such a defenseless, nice, fat tid-bit, if it exposed itself in daylight.

Again, many have been induced by mistakes of writers to go to great expense in placing bright lights in their orchards, surrounded with moth traps and even with peculiar smells added, to entice the moth to its destruction; and to hang in the branches of trees vessels filled with different foods, drinks and smells in liquid form, so as to inveigle the moth to drown itself therein. The facts are, it being a twilight insect it naturally shuns lights of all kinds, and having only rudimentary mouth parts, it is incapable of taking any food, liquid or solid, during its life as a moth. Its smelling apparatus has not been fully studied, but it is safe to say it would never be drawn into trouble by anything it could smell. This moth is a thoroughly protected insect. It has a few insect enemies, lately noticed, that may in time get the best of it. One evening late in autumn while assorting a great pile of apples in an orchard, as twilight approached, the codling worms began to leave the pile of apples in large numbers. The common yellow wasps—"yellow jackets"—had not gone to bed yet, and they nipped up every worm as soon as it left cover and carried it away to their nests.

Great effort should be made to kill all the moths as they appear in the spring, and the second brood in autumn and winter. The spring brood can be well nigh annihilated by spraying all apple, pear and quince trees as soon as the flowers have fallen, with a spray made by constantly stirring while in use one pound of paris green in 150 gallons of water, then repeating the dose at intervals of two weeks, giving three sprays. All rough bark should be scraped from the trees. Then about the middle of May cloth bands made from coarse sack, should be wound around the trunk of each tree, midway between the ground and the branches. The eighth day after these are placed in position they should be taken off and all the cocoons under them mashed and the bands replaced. This process should be repeated every eighth day throughout the season until August. After that leave the bands in position until March, and then kill again. The autumn work is equally important. Every one who has an orchard of the above fruits should have, as far from the orchard as convenient, an assorting and packing house, into which the fruit should be stored until marketed. The house should be practically tight, with plenty of windows covered with fine wire gauze. Such a house would be a good place to market. Then, as soon as all the fruit is marketed, place every box, basket, ladder, everything used in handling the fruit, into the packing house and close it until the next June. Then if the building is tight, as it should be, the moths cannot get out, and will be found dead on the wire screens by the tens of thousands.

No board fences, nor anything else, which the worm can safely spin up in, should be permitted around an orchard. Such is the price of good sound fruit. Farmers, do your whole duty for your apples and pears. For near markets there seems to be as much or more money permanently in growing good winter apples as any other fruit. Do not fear over production or competition. Early summer apples, near a good market, are also profitable. These if the orchard is not near other orchards, and no winter apples, pears or quinces are grown in or near it, will receive no damage from the codling moth.

A Bogus Interview.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11.—Some one has evidently been imposing upon the Eastern people, as is shown by an interview purporting to be with Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, sent from Vandalia, Ill. Jackson is here for his fight with Corbett, and will be here several weeks.

Dispatches from the Connellsville coke region report the strike continuous among the coke workers and miners in general, 16,000 men being out. All the works are closed down.

Sunshine and Water.

The glorious light and warmth of the sun, and pure, sparkling waters, trickling, roaring and tumbling down the mountain canyons; what wonders they will create with man's guiding care. Water, warm sunshine and the richest of soils, what cannot be done with them if an intelligent man guides their powers for good? Bring them together on those great, desolate plains, and the soil will bloom as it never bloomed before, and the trees and vines grow fruit entirely beyond the comprehension of him who has not actually seen the result. Five acres, under this combination, is changed into an income producing home, ministering to all the wants of a family. Ten acres give wealth and a bank account; twenty acres a bonanza; with forty acres one soon becomes a capitalist and a "bloated bond holder," but always with the understanding that the man plants and cares for the fruit bearers rightly. If he makes no mistakes and does his duty, the water, sunshine and rich soil will do all the rest. And when the mountain water is garnered up so that it may all be utilized (and there is plenty for all) what cannot those great interior valleys do in the line of feeding the world and pandering to its luxuries? What stretch of this world's country could feed and clothe so many people to the square mile as our great valleys? And then we have Arizona, Nevada and Eastern Oregon. These, in time, will come under the beneficent sway of water, stored away up among the mountain tops to enrich and cause to teem with life the plains below. Then again, this same water in its iron path down the mountain canyons will bless mankind over and over again with its weight and motion by lighting and warming the firesides of the people on the plains, and turning millions of spindles to cloth them. Thus with that subtle, invisible giant worker, electricity in the combination, the longest for millennium or good time will have come. Who can foresee the progress of the next half century? How were we fixed only a short half century ago? Yet there is no doubt but the great mass of the people in '41 were blessed with about the same amount of real happiness and comfort as we are today; the old folks say much more.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Money on call, easy; closed at 2 1/2. Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange, firm. Sixty-day bills, \$1.84; demand, \$1.74. Bar silver, \$1.01 1/2. Copper, Lake, \$1.50. Lead, quiet.

CHICAGO, February 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000. The market was barely steady, with steers at \$3.50-\$3.50; heifers, \$2.50-\$3.50; stockers, \$1.50-\$3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 41,000. The market was lower. Rough and common, \$3.25-\$3.35; packers and select, \$3.40-\$3.50. Prime heavy and butcher weights, \$3.50-\$3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000. The market was steady to active. Natives, \$1.00-\$1.05; Westerns, \$1.00. Mexicanos, \$1.30-\$1.40.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11.—Closing quotations on the Produce Exchange were: Wheat, inactive. Buyer season, \$1.15; buyer '91, \$1.17 1/2. Barley—Market dull. Buyer season, \$1.49; season '91, \$1.49 1/2. Corn—\$1.25-\$1.37 1/2. Silver bars—\$1.00-\$1.01. Mexican dollars—\$25-\$26.

CENTRAL MARKET

M. E. HURLEY, Proprietor

PORTER BUILDING, - PHOENIX



—ALL KINDS OF—

FRESH MEATS, VEAL, PORK, BEEF MUTTON, ETC.

Meats Delivered to Any Part of the City

Special Attention to FAMILY ORDERS

MAISON DOREE

THE ONLY White People in Phoenix Keeping Restaurant.

FRESH OYSTERS and FISH

SERVED IN ALL STYLES

BOARDING:

MEALS 25, 50 and 75 Cents

—MEAL TICKET, 21 Meals, \$5.00—

H. S. GORDON

TEMPE - HOTEL

The Only First-Class Hotel in Town.

—ROOMS LIGHT, NEAT AND AIRY—

DINING-ROOM A SPECIAL FEATURE

Bar and Sample-room in the House

—Buses meet train daily and takes visitors and light baggage free.

LIVERY STABLE IN CONNECTION.

BROWN & BOWEN, - Proprietors

J. L. GANT,

LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE

East Jefferson st., south of Lemon Hotel.

PHOENIX, A. T.

Gents' back, bus and baggage line meets trains, delivers passengers and baggage to any part of the city or Territory. Order call to be at any time with T. H. Stetson, at the Capital Clear Store.

THE REPUBLICAN JOB DEPARTMENT does the finest work in Arizona and lots of it at California prices.

TUCSON ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. GOLDSCHMIDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

TUCSON, - - - - - ARIZONA

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO—Sole Agents for the Victoria Mineral Water, the only Genuine Mineral Water in this Territory.

WHEELER & PERRY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

—Agents for the California Powder Company's—

MINING, BLASTING AND SPORTING POWDERS

CAPS, FUSE, ETC.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY'S

Buggies and Light Wagons of Every Description

All orders by mail promptly filled. : TUCSON, A. T.

HUGHES, STEVENS & CO.

(Successors to STEVENS & HUGHES)

STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS, MOHAWK AND CHARTER OAK

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

KITCHEN FURNITURE, REFRIGERATORS, CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, JAPANWARE, HARDWARE,

TOOLS OF ALL KINDS, GARDEN AND LAWN HOSE,

SPRINKLERS, ETC. MOBILE WAGONS,

Buckboards and all kinds of Road Vehicles, Carriages and Carts. All kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron Copper work, Plumbing and Gas Fitting done promptly and satisfactorily.

—TUCSON, ARIZONA—

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. D. FERGUSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Practices in all courts of the Territory. Office 402 Pennington street, Tucson, A. T.

W. M. H. BARNES, JOHN H. MARTIN, W. M. C. Hubson, Law Offices, Tucson, Arizona. John B. Thomas, Pacific Building, Washington, District of Columbia.

H. R. JEFFORDS, ATTORNEY AT LAW Tucson, Arizona.

F. A. ODERMATT, DENTIST. All operations pertaining to dentistry will be performed with care and in a satisfactory manner. Office, 216 Pennington street, Tucson, A. T.

I TOLD YOU SO! - - - TOLD ME WHAT? - - - THAT - - - "U" AND "I" CAN GET FINE

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

JIMMIE BROWN'S

ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE

Than any other place in Tucson.

If you don't believe it just go and try a glass of

LEMP'S KEG BEER

that he keeps on draught, and besides get a

FREE HOT LUNCH EVERY DAY

Remember the place:

TUCSON, A. T.

J. A. BLACK

JEWELER - -

113 CONGRESS STREET, TUCSON, ARIZONA

ELGIN WALTHAM SPRINGFIELD

AND HOWARD WATCHES.

Finest work done at short notice. Orders by mail or express especially solicited.

The Arizona National Bank

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Capital Paid Up - - - \$50,000

Surplus - - - - - 3,000

B. M. JACOBS, PRESIDENT. SAMUEL HUGHES, VICE-PRESIDENT. M. F. FREEMAN, CASHIER.

CORRESPONDENTS: London, Paris and American Bank, San Francisco; Chemical National Bank, New York; National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; Union National Bank, Chicago; Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Los Angeles; State National Bank, El Paso; The Valley Bank, Phoenix

FOR SALE.

—THE—

Arizona Improvement Co.

Principal Office at Phoenix, Arizona.

A PERFECT FIT, THE LATEST STYLES And BEST GOODS

—GO TO—

D. NICHOLSON

The MERCHANT TAILOR,

PHOENIX, - - - ARIZONA

A fine line of goods always on hand to select from. A perfect fit guaranteed. Give me a call.

CLARK CHURCHILL

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 36-11

TUCSON ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATES, \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY - - -

- - - SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

—: AMERICAN PLAN :—

TUCSON, - - - ARIZONA.

S. KATZENSTEIN, : : : PROPRIETOR.

The Leading Hotel of Arizona. Headquarters for Commercial Travelers. Sample Rooms on Ground Floor. Rooms En Suite or Single. Hot and Cld Baths on the Premises. Particular attention paid to the Culinary Department. Free bus from all trains to Hotel.

George Wilkes, 519 1891 ALMONT, 33

The Greatest Sire ever on Earth With the largest number of producing Sires

—SIRE:— FOALED IN MAY, 1888 —DAM:—

—ONWARD, 1411:— Will make the Season of 1891 at the Fair Grounds —FORTUNA:—

—SIRE OF:— SERVICE, \$50.00 —FULL BROTHER OF:—

Hourly... 2:47 CASH DUE AT TIME OF SERVICE, with return privilege next season if the mares prove not with foal. Limited to fifteen mares. MAXIMUS, One of the most promising young sires in Kentucky.

Hourly... 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:20 And 25 others in 2:30

Hourly... 2:47 2:18 2:19 2:2